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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## City Library Association

OF THE

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD,

FOR THE

Year Ending May 5, 1884.

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PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

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1884.

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OF THE  
City Library Association.

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**AUDITORS.**

J. H. APPLETON,

R. F. HAWKINS.

# Annual Meeting.

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THE Annual Meeting of the City Library Association was held at the Library, on Monday, May 5th, at four o'clock P. M.

The President, Hon. E. W. Bond, in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

The report of the Librarian was read and accepted, and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Curator of the Museum was read and approved, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee of the Directors to whom was referred the subject of an endowment fund, with power, reported that it was expedient to endeavor to raise the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and that they had prepared the following papers, which embody their plan, viz.:

## I. A subscription paper, as follows:

We, the subscribers, agree to pay to the City Library Association of Springfield the sums affixed to our several names, to constitute a permanent fund for the maintenance of the City Library. This subscription is made on the following conditions:

1. That the sum of sixty thousand dollars, at least, shall be subscribed.

2. That this fund, thus constituted, shall be under the management of the City Library Association, provided, however, that only the annual interest shall be expended for the benefit of the library.

3. That the library shall be henceforth free to the inhabitants of the City, under such rules and regulations, and with such restrictions as to use of the reference department as the Directors of the Association may from time to time enact.

4. These subscriptions shall be due when the above sum is subscribed, and, if not paid in full when due, the subscribers shall give their notes, on annual interest at five per cent, and payable at the option of the subscribers in three or five annual instalments.

## II. The following pledge, viz.:

The City Library Association hereby agrees that all subscriptions to the amount of five thousand dollars and upward, which are made to the endowment fund of the City Library, may, at the request of the donors, be separately invested, and the fund thus created be known by the name designated by the donor, and the annual interest on such fund be expended for the benefit of the specific department of the library indicated by the donor.

*Voted*, That the report of the Committee embraced in the above statement and papers be accepted, and the plan recommended be approved.

*Voted*, That the President and Clerk of the Association be authorized to sign the above pledge.

*Voted*, That Samuel Bowles, C. C. Chaffee and John B. Stebbins be a Committee to prepare a memorial paper in view of the death of Chester W. Chapin and James M. Thompson, members of the Board of Officers, who have died since the last annual meeting.

The Committee prepared the following paper, which, by a unanimous vote, was ordered to be placed on the



records of the Association, and the Secretary was directed to send copies to the families of the deceased.

CHESTER W. CHAPIN—JAMES M. THOMPSON.

The City Library Association has sustained a notable loss in the death of Chester W. Chapin and James M. Thompson. Both were among its original members, and both have served for many years on its Board of Managers, and have contributed in various ways to the support of the library. They were men who occupied conspicuous positions in the community, whose fame extended abroad and brought honorable distinction upon their city, whose remarkable success in life was won by creditable methods and through the exercise of high qualities, industry, honesty, breadth and clearness of vision, courage and determination. Their careers and achievements illustrate anew the opportunities that lie open to the humblest in our republican society, and enforce the duty that rests upon the community to provide means for the education and moral sustainment of its youth, to the end that the way upward and onward may be made easier and safer for all men.

*Voted.* That the request of the heirs of George Bliss for the removal of the restriction on twenty feet of the east portion of the lot owned by said heirs, adjoining the Library lot, be referred to the Board of Directors, with full powers.

*Voted.* That C. C. Chaffee, H. M. Phillips, Samuel Bowles, H. S. Lee and Charles Marsh be a Committee to nominate a Board of Officers for the ensuing year, and to report the same at an adjourned meeting to be held on the first Monday of June.

*Voted.* To adjourn until the first Monday of June at four o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM RICE, *Clerk.*

## Adjourned Meeting.

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AN adjourned meeting of the City Library Association was held at the City Library on Monday, June 2d, at four o'clock P. M.

The President, E. W. Bond, in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the following names, and their report was accepted, and the persons named were unanimously elected:

*President*—EPHRAIM W. BOND.

*Vice-President*—James A. Rumrill.

*Clerk*—William Rice.

*Treasurer*—J. D. Safford.

*Directors*—Charles Merriam, James Kirkham, John B. Stebbins, O. H. Greenleaf, Horace Smith, Samuel Bowles, George E. Howard, Azariah B. Harris, William Merrick, George H. Deane, H. M. Phillips, *Mayor*, E. C. Rogers, *President of the Common Council*.

*Auditors*—J. H. Appleton, R. F. Hawkins.

The Committee on Endowment reported that five thousand dollars had been added to the subscriptions, since the last meeting, by the increase of the subscription of Mrs. C. W. Chapin.

*Voted*, That James A. Rumrill be added to the Committee on Endowment.

*Voted*, To adjourn.

WILLIAM RICE, *Clerk*.

# REPORT

OF THE

## Board of Directors.

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THE Secretary of the Board of Directors of the City Library Association herewith presents his annual report.

The whole number of books now in the Library, as indicated by the accession-book, is 48,832. This estimate, however, does not include the collection of United States public documents deposited in our library by the Trustees of the State Library, or the addition since made to that department.

During the year, 1,797 volumes have been added to the library,—1,662 by purchase, and 135 by gifts. The accessions have been distributed over the various departments of the library, as will be shown by the following classification: History and Biography, 307 volumes; Travels, 188; Science, Education and Art, 283; Fiction and Juveniles, 340; Theology and Philosophy, 145; Law, Politics and Social Science, 64; Poetry, 67; Miscellaneous Literature, 64; Foreign, 20; Encyclopædias and Periodicals, 300.

Gifts of books and pamphlets have been received from the following persons: Edward S. Bradford, Charles R. Ladd, E. W. Bond, A. P. Stone, Charles H. Barrows, Mrs. N. A. Leonard, J. T. Webber, Miss Angeline Stebbins, L. H. Tuttle, S. G. Buckingham,



Gideon Wells, J. L. Whitney, Homer Merriam, J. D. Safford, Governor G. D. Robinson, William Rice, S. S. Green of Worcester, George Wilson of New York, Mrs. E. T. Palmer, G. A. Loomis, S. A. Green, M. D., of Boston, B. H. Brewster of Washington, Donald G. Mitchell of New York, Phillips & Hunt of New York, C. E. Slocum, M. D., Ginn & Heath of Boston, C. F. Adams, Jr., of Quincy, Peter Cooper, F. W. Rockwell, M. C., of Pittsfield, the United States Government, State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, Smithsonian Institution, New York Produce Exchange, City of Brooklyn, City of Boston, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, Lawrence Public Library, and the Worcester Public Library.

Among the gifts, special mention should be made of the gift by J. D. Safford of a beautiful collection of "Reproductions in colored photogravure of water-color paintings by the society of French aquarellists." This work is exquisitely executed in steel-plate printing by Goupil & Co. of Paris. Each number contains full-page tinted photogravures, while the text gives the characteristics and biographical sketches of the members of the society. The edition published is limited to 750 copies, and the work will constitute a very valuable addition to our art department.

Special acknowledgments should also be made to Edward S. Bradford, for the gift of a fine set of "Studies of the Great Army" by Edwin Forbes,—a historical work of art in copper-plate etching, containing 40 plates illustrating the life of the Union armies during the years 1862-5, with a descriptive index. These etchings were from drawings taken while the artist was in the army, and will be of increasing value from year to year.

Of the additions to our library the present year, 191 volumes are bound periodicals. These constitute an exceedingly valuable department of a public library.



They contain brilliant contributions from the most popular writers of the day, and they are also depositories of the most advanced thought and scholarship of the age. Sets of the best magazines and reviews, with such a work as Poole's Index of Periodical Literature, as a guide in their use, constitute a most valuable encyclopædia for study and reference, not only for the intelligent general reader, but also for the more careful student in the various departments of knowledge. No one can know so well as a librarian how useful they are, and how much they are sought after.

Among the important additions by purchase to the various departments of the library, during the year, may be mentioned the following:

*History, Biography, and Political Science.*—Maine's Dissertations on Early Law and Custom; Willson's Mosaics of Bible History; Von Rotteck's History of the World, 4 v.; Hallowell's Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts; Memoirs of John A. Dix, 2 v.; Ashwell's life of Bishop Wilberforce; Ward's Dynamic Sociology, 2 v.; Comte of Paris' History of the Civil War in America, v. 3; Newhall's History of Lynn; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 2 v.; Sumner's Works, v. 13-15; Gordon's Brook Farm to Cedar Mountain; Foreign Countries and British Colonies, 13 v.; Jevon's Method of Social Reform; Baird's Rise of the Huguenots of France, 2 v.; Abbott's Life of H. W. Beecher; Magazine of American History, 10 v.; Bullock's Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe, 2 v.; Ollier's History of the Russo-Turkish War; Tytler's Marie Antoinette; Nordhoff's Course of Empire: Biography and Autobiography of Thurlow Weed, 2 v.; Strickland's Young Folks' Histories; Ollier's History of the United States, 2 v.; Campan's Marie Antoinette, 2 v.; Jewish and Christian History, 3 v.; Palfrey's Compendious History of New England, 4 v.; Maclise's Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Literary Men; Neilson's Memories of Choate; Life of Frederick D. Maurice, 2 v.; Hallowell's Life of James and Lucretia

Mott; Rogers' Six Centuries of Work and Wages; Lodge's Studies in History.

*Travels.*—Bird's Golden Chersonese; Keane's Asia; Hayden's North America; Wallace's Australasia; Colquhoun's Across Chryssé, 2 v.; Burnaby's High Alps in Winter; Elliott's Seal Islands of Alaska; Williams' Middle Kingdom, 2 v.; Reclus' Earth and its Inhabitants, 5 v.; Stoddard's Red Letter Days Abroad; Mayer's Sport with Gun and Rod; Trumbull's Kadesh-Barnea; Schliemann's Troja; Hæckel's Visit to Ceylon; Rein's Japan; Rodwell's South by East; Beke's Discoveries in Sinai and Midian; Geddie's Lake Regions of Central Africa; Ober's Travels in Mexico; Rimmer's Rambles about Eton; Roundabout England with Dickens, and Our Old Country Towns, 3 v.; Thielmann's Journey in the Caucasus; Madden's Shrines and Sepulchres, 2 v.; Lambert's Voyage of the Wanderer; James' Wild Tribes of the Sudan; Brett's Indian Tribes of Guiana; Thiéblin's Spain and the Spaniards; Lady Blunt's Pilgrimage to Nejd, 2 v.; Picturesque Europe, 3 v.

*Science, Art, and Education.*—Davis's Practical Microscopy; Saunders' Insects Injurious to Fruits; McAlpine's Botanical Atlas; Proctor's Mysteries of Time and Space; Smithsonian Collections, 6 v.; Dresser's Japan, its Architecture, Art, etc.; Chattock's Practical Notes on Etching; Taylor's Alphabet, 2 v.; Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists, 14 v.; Cutler's Grammar of Japanese Ornament; Mueller's Fertilization of Flowers; McAlpine's Zoölogical Atlas; Doré's Raven; Mew's Types of Spanish Story; Dick's Practical Receipts and Processes; Ware's Modern Perspective, with plates; Allen's Flowers and their Pedigrees; Kretschmer's Costumes of All Nations; Perkins' Hand-book of Italian Sculpture; Mueller's India, What it Can Teach us; Boyce's Modern Ornamenter and Decorator; Benjamin's Cyclopædia of Applied Mechanics, 2 v.; Swaysland's Familiar Wild Birds; Samuels' Our Northern and Eastern Birds; Plon's Thorwaldsen and his Works; Baldwin's Introduction to the Study of English Literature; Schultz's Leather Manufacture in the United States; Orvis's Fishing with the Fly; Illustrated Art Hand-books, 6 v.; Greenwood's Steel and Iron; Symonds' Record of the Rocks;



McArthur's Figure Painting; Hulme's Flower Painting; Leitch's Course of Painting in Neutral Tints; Leitch's Course in Sepia; Lewis's China Painting; Tissandier's Popular Science Recreation; Marshall's Land, Sea and Sky; Scott's Renaissance of Art in Italy; Richardson's Chemistry Applied to the Arts and Manufactures; Newton's Art and Archæology; Mitchel's History of Ancient Sculpture; Wedmore's Studies in English Art; Works of Canova, 3 v.; Dresser's Studies in Design; Von Falke's Greece and Rome; Spon's Dictionary of Engineering, 4 v.; Blythe's Manual of Practical Chemistry.

*Medicine and Hygiene.*—Hammond's Treatise on Insanity; Ashhurst's International Encyclopædia of Medicine, 4 v.; Wood's Medical Library for 1882 and 1883, 24 v.; Quain's Dictionary of Medicine; Zeigler's Pathological Anatomy; Witkowskie's Pictorial Manikin, 7 v.; Bermingham's Medical Library, 12 v.; Gray's Anatomy, new edition; Meigs' Diseases of Children; Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, 2 v.; Browne's Voice, Song and Speech; Dunham's Materia Medica; Hughes' Pharmacodynamics; Fox's Sanitary Examination of Water, Air and Food; Tracy's Hand-book of Sanitary Information for Households; Black's Household Medicine; Marshall's Outlines of Physiology, 2 v.

*Philosophy and Theology.*—Clarke's Ten Great Religions, Part II.; Ladd's Doctrine of the Sacred Scriptures, 2 v.; Schaff's Companion to the Greek Testament; History of the Christian Church, 2 v.; Crook's and Hurst's Library of Theological Literature, 2 v.; Geikie's Hours with the Bible, 5 v.; Clarke's Ideas of the Apostle Paul; Backhouse's Early Church History; Aristotle's Moral Philosophy; Alexander's Witness of the Psalms to Christ; Wherry's Commentary on the Quran, 2 v.; Smith's System of the Christian Religion; Meyer's Critical Commentary of the New Testament, 18 v.; Herzog's Religious Encyclopædia, 3 v.

*Miscellaneous.*—Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition, 16 v.; Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, 3 v.; Longfellow's Complete Prose Works, illustrated edition; Congressional Record, 13 v.; Cyclopædia of Practical Quotations; Prose Masterpieces of Modern Essayists, 3 v.; Brewer's Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary; Howe's History of



Scandinavian Literature; Vigfusson's *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, 2 v.; Palmer's *Folk Etymology*; Stoddard's *Cyclopædia Americana*, v. 1; Home Book, a *Domestic Encyclopædia*; *Great Industries of Great Britain*, 3 v.; *Cyclopædia of Political Science*, v. 3.

During the past year, the second part of a catalogue, embracing the books introduced into the library from 1871 to 1879 inclusive, has been printed, and will soon be completed and ready for use. This will be a great convenience to the subscribers, and will render possible a much more general use of these volumes, whose titles and numbers have hitherto been ascertained only by reference to the manuscript books which record the daily accessions, or by questioning the librarian and his assistants.

Contracts have been made for new cases in the corner alcoves, and in the upper library galleries; thus relieving a pressure already greatly felt at some points, and providing room for further growth.

We have received during the year 1,767 subscriptions,—321 for one year, and 1,446 for six months. The statistics of use for the year are as follows: Whole number of books given out, 57,152; of which, 41,052 were for home use. The classification of the books taken from the library may be seen by the following table: History and Biography, 3,283; Travels, 1,920; Science, Art and Education, 1,800; Fiction and Juvenile, 30,931; Philosophy and Theology, 713; Poetry, 592; Law, Politics and Social Science, 237; Foreign, 519; Miscellaneous Literature, 1,057. The largest circulation on any one day was March 1, when 398 volumes were taken; and the smallest, on May 22, when 46 volumes were given out. The largest monthly circulation was in March, and the smallest in September, when the library was closed for repairs and the annual fall cleaning.

We are gratified in being able to report an increase in the number of persons who have applied for books for reading and reference on the premises, as this increase indicates a greater use of that class of books which strengthen and discipline the mind and furnish it with substantial and useful knowledge. The statistics for the year are as follows: Number of persons who have applied for books, 10,183; number of books given out on hall cards, 16,100. These statistics do not include a very large number who have made brief reference to dictionaries and encyclopædias, of which no record is kept.

The Reading-Room has been open to the public 307 week days and 51 Sundays, and the statistics for the year are as follows: Whole number of readers, 19,043; number who have applied for magazines and reviews, 6,170; number of magazines and reviews given out, 10,184. The newspapers are accessible to all readers, and no record is kept of their use. The number of readers who have visited the reading-room on Sunday was 2,137. The average number of readers on Sunday was 42, and the average number on week days 55. The list of periodicals taken in the reading-room includes 19 daily papers, 63 weeklies, 46 monthlies, seven quarterlies, one tri-weekly, three bi-monthlies, and three fortnightlies; total, 142. Of these, 32 are foreign publications.

The Museum in connection with the library has been under the supervision of the curator, Mr. Pillsbury, and his report will be presented to the Association herewith.

We have reason to congratulate the Association on the success of the operations of the year. We rejoice in the fact that the number of those who avail themselves of the opportunities which the library affords for investigation and study is constantly increasing. We are glad to know that our patent office reports,



our text-books in decoration, design and architecture, our works on the applications of science to the industrial arts, and the most valuable of our books of reference in the various departments of useful knowledge, are more generally consulted. We rejoice that the relation between the library and the schools is becoming more close and intimate, and that the clubs and literary and scientific associations of our city are availing themselves of the helps which we are able to furnish them in their efforts for improvement and culture. We wish that the number of those who are reached by the influence of the library might be vastly increased, and that the advantages which it offers might be more adequately appreciated by the mass of our people.

The value of such a library as ours to the community at large can scarcely be overestimated. In the diffusion of general intelligence and the growth of intellectual culture, it is a most important instrumentality. It both awakens a thirst for knowledge and provides sources for its satisfaction. It supplies, moreover, the means by which crude manual toil may be transformed into skilled labor, through the acquisition of that knowledge which shall indeed be power; and in this regard, the indirect advantages of a public library are shared by the entire community. In the increased efficiency and the more cultivated taste, and the greater skill which characterizes the labors of those who avail themselves of its opportunities, all classes are the gainers. Especially would we emphasize the value of the public library as a factor in the system of popular education. In a city which has good reason to be proud of its public schools and of the educational privileges which it affords, the public library holds a most important position as an adjunct and supplement of the work of both teachers and scholars throughout the entire course of study, and as the uni-



versity into which our youth may pass when they graduate from our public schools, and where they may continue with pleasure and profit the studies and intellectual pursuits for which they have acquired a taste.

In the discussion of this subject in a recent report of the Worcester Public Library, Rev. Dr. Huntington uses the following language, which is as applicable to our city as to Worcester: "A more thoroughly democratic device for giving equal chances to all and special privileges to none, could not be imagined. And it is quite conceivable that here in our city many a youth who devotes a fair share of his leisure, out of working hours, to self-improvement within the walls of the library, may, at forty, be able to show himself a better taught man than many another, who in earlier life enjoyed, at no little outlay of time and money, the advantages of a university education. This view of the subject ought especially to commend itself to the authorities of a manufacturing city. With the universal use of labor-saving machinery is sure to come, sooner or later, a marked decrease in the amount of time that goes to make up a day's work. How these reclaimed hours are destined to be spent is one of the most anxious questions the public mind can ask itself when looking into the future. It would be foolish to expect all, or even the greater number of them, to be given to books and reading; but whether the fractional portion of time so devoted is to be greater or less, will largely depend upon the measure of attractiveness with which the city is willing to clothe its library."

In the discussion of the influence of the library in popular education, we can not deem it superfluous or impertinent to call special attention to a practical point, viz.: the importance of directing the children and youth in the choice of books, and in the use of books as they begin to avail themselves of the advantages of a public library. It is not enough that they

be encouraged to read, but they should also be guided in their reading. If, as Bacon says, "reading maketh a full man," it is all-important that as the boys and girls of to-day grow up to be the men and women of to-morrow, they be filled with wisdom and knowledge, not with frivolous and vain conceits. Nothing is more easy than to develop in the young a taste for valuable and instructive reading, if time and discretion be given to the task; and certainly no time can be better spent, no painstaking care will be more richly rewarded, than that devoted to leading the young to find in the best books their instructors, companions and friends. A few words of advice from parents and teachers in regard to the choice of books for reading, and the method of using books in study, would in many cases be of incalculable value.

In our last report, we devoted considerable space to the discussion of the proposition to make the library free in its circulation, as it now is for the purposes of reading and consultation on the premises. While the objections to such a proposed change were met and answered, and the strong conviction expressed that it would tend to increase the efficiency of the library in its work as an educator of the people, it was also shown that the change could not safely be made without a considerable increase of its available income, since a largely increased expenditure would be rendered necessary, while its sources of revenue would be diminished. The views then expressed we have seen no reason to change. We still believe that only when absolutely free to all will our library reach its point of highest efficiency, and we trust that the day is not far distant, when private benevolence united with municipal liberality will render possible and safe the proposed change.

This naturally leads me to the consideration of a topic the most vital in its relation to the future pros-



perity and usefulness of the library, and just now brought before us with especial prominence. In the beginning of our history as an association, two great needs were felt, the need of a library building and the need of a permanent endowment fund. The first was met many years ago by the noble and public-spirited generosity of our citizens. The latter still demands attention, and is as yet unsupplied. In almost every annual report, we have dwelt upon this subject, for it has seemed to us of the first importance. The stability of the library and its healthful growth and development can be assured only by a permanent endowment. Should the library be made free, the need of this endowment would be not less but more urgent. It must be regarded as unfortunate for a library to be entirely dependent upon the annual appropriations of a city government, whose members are constantly changing, and whose action is affected by so many influences which can neither be foreseen nor controlled. The cry of retrenchment may at any time be raised, and retrenchment often begins where it should end, that is, with the appropriations for educational purposes; or the demand for some so-called material improvement may assume disproportionate importance, for it often happens that the more vital interests of a city are sacrificed for a time for the attainment of those of lesser consequence. A library thus dependent is therefore constantly in danger of such a reduction in its income as will seriously impair its efficiency. Moreover, in a free library thus dependent, those interests are liable to suffer which are in reality the most essential to its welfare and usefulness; for so urgent is the demand for books of a light and popular character to meet the taste of the mass of uncultured readers, that the tendency is to expend a very considerable portion of its funds for books of this class rather than for valuable books of reference and works



of standard character and real excellence. The library is thus crippled in its best work and robbed of its highest possibilities of usefulness. This is not mere theory. The history of libraries will show that most of those which are of real and acknowledged value have been supported, in part at least, by endowment funds, while those which have been entirely dependent upon city or town appropriations have been largely libraries of a popular character and of comparatively little value. It has been the aim of the City Library Association to build up a symmetrical library, well and proportionately supplied in all its departments; and if we may judge from the warmly expressed opinions of competent critics who have visited us, we have thus far been measurably successful in this effort. We should, therefore, realize the importance of carefully providing that a like symmetry shall characterize our library in the future. To secure this end, a permanent endowment must precede or accompany the removal of subscription fees.

At the annual meeting last year, the subject of an endowment fund was discussed, and referred to the Board of Directors. A special committee appointed by the board has determined to make an effort to raise at least \$60,000 for this purpose. A good beginning has already been made; several liberal subscriptions have been given, and others are promised. One provision relative to these subscriptions merits special mention. All subscriptions of \$5,000 and upward may, at the request of the donor, be invested in separate funds, under such designations as they may themselves select, and the interest be used for the purchase of books in the special department which they may indicate. Thus the donors may secure a lasting memorial of themselves or their friends, while providing for a regular and perpetual growth of some department of the library.

The movement so auspiciously begun should not be allowed to rest until the endowment so long and earnestly awaited shall have become an established fact. May we not hope for an immediate and liberal response from our men of wealth and culture and influence? What better investment of capital can public-spirited citizens make? In what nobler philanthropy can they engage? How better can they serve both their own day and generation, and the days and generations that are to come after them? Shall not those who have so nobly placed themselves in the van of this movement find the following they deserve, the support which shall crown the undertaking with complete success?

Then will the future of our library be no longer precarious, or uncertain. Then can it be made free to all, with no fear that its best interests will be neglected, or its highest usefulness impaired. Then will it enter upon a grander career, and wield a far mightier influence for good.

Two of our Directors have died during the past year, Chester W. Chapin and James M. Thompson. The latter was Vice-President of the Association at the time of his death, and both were among the founders of the library, and had been members of its board of officers from the beginning. Honored and respected by their fellow-citizens, filling an important place in the social life of the city, and known far beyond its limits by reason of their distinguished business ability, and the important public positions which they had held, they will be greatly missed from the community and their loss be deeply felt. In their departure, we are again reminded that the founders of our Association are fast passing away. John L. King, Daniel L. Harris, George Bliss, Samuel Bowles, J. G. Holland, Reuben A. Chapman, George Merriam, Charles O. Chapin, David P. Smith, Chester W. Chapin, James



M. Thompson,—all have gone. Of those who were specially named in our act of incorporation, but two are left. To the rising generation we must look to carry onward the work that the fathers began. The interest and hearty coöperation of our younger men, both those in professional life and in the active business circles, must be enlisted, that the duties and demands of the present may be fully met, and the labors and the struggles of the past yield a rich reward in days to come.

WILLIAM RICE,  
*Secretary.*



# REPORT

OF THE

## Curator of the Museum.

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*To the City Library Association:*

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year, I have been able to devote comparatively little time to such changes in the arrangement of the natural history collections now under the care of the Association as I am fully aware are needed, and as I have greatly desired to make. The work of re-arranging and re-labelling the collection of New England birds, which had been begun prior to the last annual meeting, has, however, been completed as far as the very scanty records of some of the specimens rendered it possible. This work was not completed until near the close of 1883. The time for the work was taken in very infrequent and short snatches, and progress was necessarily exceedingly slow.

The very large and valuable collection of shells in the museum has never been systematically arranged since being moved to the new building. This fact has rendered it of comparatively little value as a means of public education. The present case room, however, is entirely inadequate for such an arrangement, and the crowded condition of the cases is rendering the collection less and less valuable by the unavoidable danger of misplacement of labels.

The mineralogical and geological collection has long since crowded its quarters to their utmost capacity, and many valuable specimens fail to be presented because there is not room to exhibit them.

A large number of zoölogical specimens are not yet unpacked, for lack of funds to procure jars and alcohol in which to exhibit them, and they are in danger of injury in the tanks in which they are stored, unless soon removed.

Our ethnological collection is one which would do credit to a much more pretentious institution, if it were more fully displayed; but in its present crowded state, does not show for half its real worth.

The Association owes it to the men who have generously placed the collection under its care in trust for the public good, to take the earliest steps in its power,—first, to preserve in as good shape as is possible the specimens donated; and, secondly, to render them as accessible and valuable as possible to those who may wish to derive from them whatever of educational benefit they are capable of rendering.

During the past year, the collections of sponges, corals, shells and birds have been used for the purpose of instructing classes in the High School,—the pupils coming to the museum and listening to lectures in connection with the exhibition of specimens,—and have been thus made of great service.

The museum has been open to the public two afternoons per week, and to visitors from outside the city whenever they have desired to see the collection.

Donations have been made to the museum from the following persons, viz.: Lewis Campbell, Leon C. Rice, Mrs. Rebecca English, and D. H. Newcomb.

J. H. PILLSBURY,

*Curator.*



# The City Library.

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## An Address to the People, Urging Them to Make More General Use of Its Advantages.

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*To the People of Springfield:*

ON the north side of State street, just above Chestnut, stands a large and handsome brick building, known as the City Library. Most of you have seen it; many of you have entered its doors; some of you are in the habit of availing yourselves of its advantages. This last class is, however, much smaller than it ought to be. The great majority of our citizens make no use of the City Library. Out of a population of 33,000, probably not more than 5,000 persons receive any direct benefit from this excellent institution. But the Library is intended for the use of all our citizens. The generous men by whose gifts it was founded desired that its benefits should be shared by the whole people. An appropriation is made every year for its support by the City Government with the same design.

For many purposes the Library is free. The reading hall is a large, well-lighted, airy room, warm in winter, with comfortable seats, where any well-behaved person may sit and read from 10 o'clock in the forenoon till 9 o'clock in the evening without money and without price. Here are a number of the leading newspapers, daily and weekly, and the best of the American and English magazines and reviews; and here are nearly 50,000 volumes of books, old and new, from which your selections can be made. Catalogues lying upon the tables



will aid you in your choice; if you do not readily find what you want, the librarian and his assistants are always ready to help you. Those who frequent the Library will testify that the intelligent and painstaking service of these librarians in aiding those who are selecting books and studying subjects is of great advantage to them.

Here are many books of reference of which all our reading people ought to avail themselves. Here are the great encyclopædias, the dictionaries, the gazetteers, the concordances, that will throw light on the puzzling questions you meet in your reading. You have only to step into the Library as you pass and obtain the information you desire.

Many of you might turn the Library to good account in your several callings. Mechanics who seek to perfect themselves in the industrial arts may obtain here books, some of them finely illustrated, on physics, on mechanical engineering and drawing, and on various topics in which they are interested.

Architects, builders and landscape gardeners may gain from the treatises on these shelves, hints that will be of use to them in practical work as well as in design.

Those who are engaged whether on a large or a small scale in agricultural or horticultural pursuits may derive considerable assistance from the treatises and reports filling a large department of this Library.

Students of art will find here not only a variety of critical and practical treatises, but a good collection of prints and engravings.

To professional men, whether clergymen, physicians, lawyers or journalists, the Library affords many advantages. It contains a fair selection of books representing the literature of each of these professions, and valuable books that individuals are not always able to procure for themselves, are added from time to time.

Those who are interested in the study of the Bible may consult in the Library a large and admirable selection of Bible dictionaries, commentaries, introductions, histories, etc., covering and illustrating the whole subject.

Those who are studying any question of immediate popular interest,—temperance, labor, finance, tariff, woman suffrage,

education,—may easily, with a little help from the librarians, supply themselves here with ample information.

The teachers in our public and private schools may make the Library very serviceable to themselves and to their pupils by consulting it frequently, and by directing the reading of students. Upon many of the topics taught in the grammar schools, and upon most of those taught in the high school, intelligent boys and girls could gain here much additional information that would freshen and confirm their acquisitions in the school-room. The Library is used in this manner to some extent by teachers and pupils, but the benefits thus arising might be indefinitely increased. Some of the teachers, by arrangement with the librarian, make themselves responsible for books which they loan to pupils who make good use of them, as supplementing their text-books.

To the general reader as well as to the special student, the Library offers an ample provision. History, biography, social science, political science, travel and discovery, fiction, essays, sketches,—all are here in great variety. And all this is free to all. This great array of books, this pleasant hall lighted and warmed and kept neat and orderly, the service of these polite librarians, is without charge to the reader, young or old.

Those who take books from the Library are charged a nominal fee. One dollar a year or 50 cents for six months pays for this privilege. It is not a large price for so great an advantage. But provision is made for the issuing of free tickets to a considerable number of those who can not afford so much as this.

Our citizens are justly proud of their noble Library. They have received already great benefit and pleasure from the use of it. But it might be used much more freely and with greatly increased profit. It ought to afford not only diversion to our idle people, but instruction and stimulus to our working people and our thinking people. Rightly used, it will be a means of great good to the whole community. To the young, especially, it should be of incalculable advantage. To those who work in our shops and factories, and whose privileges of education have been limited, it offers a great opportunity. None of them ought to feel lonesome or homeless so long as



its hospitable doors are open. To bring the Library before their notice and encourage them in freely using it, is one of the obvious duties of those who have any responsibility for these young men and women.

In this connection, may we be allowed one practical suggestion? Library cards, costing only one dollar each, and furnishing reading for a whole year, would be in many cases suitable and acceptable Christmas gifts from parents to children, or from employers to those in their employ.

Our object in this address, is to call the attention of our citizens to the advantages offered by our Library. It may not be amiss to suggest that, excellent as it is, its usefulness might be greatly increased by liberal donations of money. One of our citizens has given \$1,000, the income of which is devoted to the furnishing of free cards to persons needing them. Not only in this way but in many other ways, money could be used with great advantage. It is to be hoped that while the libraries of other cities about us are sharing the prosperity of prosperous citizens, the Springfield City Library will not be entirely forgotten by those who have the power to add largely to its usefulness.

# ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

JAMES D. SAFFORD, Treasurer, in Account with the CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

CR.

1883. May 1, Oct. 18, 1884. May 1,		1884. May 1,	
To amount of balance from last account, \$1,966 45		By amount paid salaries to date :	
Received from the City of Springfield,		Librarian,.....\$1,600 00	
appropriation of 1883,..... 7,000 00		Assistants,..... 1,561 62	
Received from the City of Springfield,		Janitor,..... 700 00	\$3,861 62
dog money,..... 1,231 32		Amount paid for books and pa-	
Received for membership fees,.... 1,050 15		pers,.....	2,932 62
Received for Catalogues and books,.. 9 75		Amount paid for printing and	
Received for fines,..... 36 67		binding,.....	1,021 78
Received interest on bonds,..... 510 00		Am't paid for fuel and heating,	606 65
Received from life memberships,.... 200 00		Amount paid Gas Light Co.,.....	475 18
Received from Elam Stockbridge's		Repairs,.....	53 51
estate,..... 1,008 78		Miscellaneous,.....	498 53
Withdrawn from Institution for Sav-		Deposited in Savings Bank,.....	200 00
ings, and invested in Bonds,.... 2,000 00		Invested in Bonds,.....	2,958 25
Interest on Special Deposits..... 16 89		Balance Cash on hand,.....	2,421 87
	\$15,030 01		\$15,030 01

SPRINGFIELD, MAY 5, 1884.—We have examined the above Account, and find it correctly drawn and properly vouched.

R. F. HAWKINS, }  
J. H. APPLETON, } *Auditors.*



# Act of Incorporation.

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## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.

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### An Act to Incorporate the City Library Association of Springfield.

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*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :*

SECTION 1. John L. King, Chester W. Chapin, George Bliss, James M. Thompson, Ephraim W. Bond and Homer Foot and all persons who are now Life Members of the present City Library Association of Springfield and their successors, are hereby made a Corporation by the name of "THE CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF SPRINGFIELD," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Social Library, and a Museum of Natural History and Art, and for the diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of intellectual improvement in the City of Springfield, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the general laws, which now are, or may hereafter be in force concerning corporations, so far as applicable.

SECTION 2. The said Corporation may take and hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of books in its Library, and collections of Natural History and works of Art in its Museum.

SECTION 3. All property now owned by, or which may accrue to the present City Library Association of Springfield,

may be by it transferred to the Corporation hereby created. And the said Corporation may take, and shall hold the same, and all real and personal estate, and all moneys, books, pamphlets, curiosities, objects of Art and Natural History, which shall from time to time be conveyed or given to it in any form, or be purchased by it, in trust, for all the uses and purposes proper and appropriate for a public and social Library and Museum, the same to be used and enjoyed by the inhabitants of Springfield, under such regulations and upon such terms, and for such compensation as may from time to time be prescribed by the By-Laws of the Corporation. And any grants, donations or bequests made to it, shall be held and used under and in pursuance of any conditions or rules prescribed in such grants, donations or bequests. And any bequests or devises to the present City Library Association, and contained in any will made before this Act shall take effect, shall enure to, and be enjoyed by said Corporation.

SECTION 4. So long as said Corporation shall allow the inhabitants of the City of Springfield free access to its Library at reasonable hours, for the purpose of using the same on the premises, said City may appropriate and pay annually toward defraying the expenses of maintaining said Library, a sum not exceeding fifty cents for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which said appropriation is made.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 5, 1864.

Passed to be enacted.

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, *Speaker*.

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IN SENATE, April 6, 1864.

Passed to be enacted.

J. E. FIELD, *President*.

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April 8, 1864.

Approved.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

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SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, April 18, 1864.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Act.

OLIVER WARNER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth*.



# By-Laws.

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## Article I.—Of Members.

ANY person may hereafter become a member of the Corporation for life, with the right to use the Library and Reading Room, and to vote at all meetings of the Corporation, and be eligible to any office, on payment of the sum of Fifty Dollars, either in money, or in books certified to be of that value by the Librarian and approved by the Directors. The Directors may also in special cases bestow life memberships upon individuals who, either by donations made or services rendered to the Corporation, may seem entitled thereto.

The Treasurer shall issue to each member of the Corporation a certificate countersigned by the President and Clerk stating his membership and the sum paid by him to constitute him a member.

## Article II.—Of the Officers.

The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Clerk, Treasurer, a Board of Directors of ten, and two Auditors.

These officers shall be elected by ballot annually, at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold their offices until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

In addition to the ten Directors elected by ballot, the Mayor of the City of Springfield, the President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the School Committee shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors, together with the President and Vice-President, shall be invested with the whole power of the

Corporation. They shall have the general care and superintendence of the Library and Museum, and shall make or cause to be made all purchases for the same; shall appoint the Librarian and the Curators, shall fix their compensation, and shall have the direction of these officers in the discharge of their duties; shall establish convenient regulations to be observed in the use of the Library and Museum, and shall also have charge of all matters pertaining to the establishing and maintaining such courses of lectures as they may deem expedient.

Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the Clerk shall be their Secretary, and record their votes in the record-book of the Association.

### Article III.—Of Meetings.

The Annual Meeting shall be held on the first Monday of May, at such hour and place as shall be indicated in the call for the same. Special Meetings shall be called by order of the Directors, or of the President, on application of five members of the Association stating the object for which a meeting is desired. Notice of all meetings shall be given by the Clerk, by publication of the time and place of the same at least one week prior thereto, in one or more newspapers published in Springfield. Such other notice shall be given as the Directors may order.

Twelve members of the Association shall constitute a quorum to do all business except to alter the By-Laws; eighteen members shall constitute a quorum for that purpose, and any proposed amendment shall be presented at a meeting held at least one week previous to the time when it is to be acted upon, and it shall require at least two-thirds of the votes of those present to adopt an amendment.

Meetings of the Directors shall be held at such times, and upon such notices as they shall from time to time determine—provided that no important measures shall be acted upon, unless all the Directors then in town shall have been notified in season to admit of their attendance.





On the back of the card are the following rules and regulations:

1.—This card must always be presented when a book is drawn or returned. If lost, two weeks must elapse, after notice is given, before it can be replaced.

2.—Subscribers will write carefully the exact number of the book desired in the columns for that purpose. Works marked with a \* in the catalogue can not be taken from the Library.

3.—Only one book may be taken at a time, or one work, if not in more than two volumes; and no volume shall be retained longer than two weeks without a renewal of the drawing.

4.—Books will not be transferred from one account to another, unless brought to the Library.

5.—Books can not be exchanged on the day they are taken out, and only twice a week, except by permission.

6.—A fine at the rate of ten cents per week will be assessed on each book retained over time, payable on its return.

7.—Any book retained more than a week beyond the time limited may be sent for at the expense of the delinquent.

8.—Any person taking books from the Library will be held responsible for their loss or injury. No pen or pencil marks shall be made in the books, and no books shall be lent out of the household of the subscriber.

9.—Talking and unnecessary noise are prohibited, and all are required to be seated while waiting for their books.

10.—Any person refusing to pay the fines or expenses provided for in Articles 6 and 7, or willfully violating any of the foregoing rules, shall thereby forfeit all right to the use of the Library.

11.—Subscribers are requested to give immediate notice to the Librarian of changes in their residence.

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## Museum of Natural History.

THE Museum of Natural History is open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 5 P. M.

CURATORS—J. H. Pillsbury, Solomon Stebbins, Charles A. Emery.

Donations for the Museum may be left with the Curators or with the Librarian.



# Rules of the Reading Room.

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1.—The Reading Room will be open on Monday, from 12 M. to 9 P. M.; on other week days from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.; and on Sunday, from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M.

2.—All persons above the age of fourteen years, may have free access to the Reading Room during all regular hours.

3.—All conversation and all conduct inconsistent with quiet and order, are strictly prohibited.

4.—Papers accessible to the public, must be taken from the racks and returned to them with as little noise as possible.

When a periodical on the printed list at the desk is wanted, its name, together with the name and residence of the applicant, must be written on a slip of paper furnished for that purpose, and left with the attendant. Every periodical received from the attendant must be returned by the borrower before leaving the Reading Room.

Back numbers of papers and periodicals may be had on application to the attendants.

The books of reference at the desk are to be consulted there, and returned promptly to their proper places.

5.—All books, papers and periodicals must be carefully used, and neither marked nor cut.

6.—Any person willfully violating any of the foregoing rules, shall thereby forfeit all right to the use of the Reading Room.

7.—Visitors to the Reading Room are requested to report to the attendants any improper conduct coming under their notice.

# LIST OF Papers and Magazines

*ON FILE AND FOR USE IN THE READING ROOM.*

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## DAILY.

Baltimore American.	New York Herald.
Boston Advertiser.	“ “ Sun.
“ Herald.	“ “ Times.
“ Journal.	“ “ Tribune.
“ Evening Transcript.	“ “ World.
Charleston News and Courier.	New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
Chicago Tribune.	Philadelphia Times.
Cincinnati Commercial.	Springfield Daily Republican.
New York Evening Post.	“ Daily Union.
“ “ Daily Graphic.	

## TRI-WEEKLY.

London Mail.

## WEEKLY.

Advance, Chicago.	Churchman.
Albany Law Journal.	Commercial and Financial
American Architect.	Chronicle.
Bradstreet's.	Commercial Bulletin.
Christian Advocate.	Congregationalist.
“ Leader.	Courier des Etats-Unis.
“ Register.	Critic.
“ Union.	Detroit Free Press.
“ World.	Economist.
Chicago Interior.	Engineering and Mining Jour.



Examiner.	New Orleans Picayune.
Forest and Stream.	Pall Mall Budget.
Golden Rule.	Patent Office Gazette.
Harper's Bazar.	Pilot.
"    Weekly.	Publisher's Weekly.
"    Young People.	Puck.
Herald of Life.	Punch.
Home Journal.	San Francisco Bulletin.
Illustrated Christian Weekly.	Sanitary Engineer.
"    London News.	Saturday Review.
Illustrierte Zeitung.	Science.
Independent.	Scientific American.
Index.	"    "    Supplement.
Kladderadastch.	Spectator.
Le Monde Illustre.	Spirit of the Times.
Littell's Living Age.	Springfield Herald.
Montreal Weekly Herald.	Sunday School Times.
Nation.	Toronto Weekly Globe.
Nature.	Weekly Evangelist.
New England Homestead.	Woman's Journal.
"    "    Jour. of Education.	Youth's Companion.
"    "    Staaten Zeitung.	Zion's Herald.

## SEMI-MONTHLY.

Literary World.	Revue des deux mondes.
Monograph.	

## MONTHLY.

American Agriculturist.	Book Buyer.
"    Church Review.	Book Seller.
"    Journal of Science.	Catholic World.
"    Missionary.	Century.
"    Naturalist.	Contemporary Review.
Andover Review.	Eclectic.
Art Amateur.	Electrician.
"    Journal.	English Illustrated Magazine.
Atlantic Monthly.	Etcher's Folio.
Blackwood's Magazine.	Fors Clavigera.

Fortnightly.	Nineteenth Century.
Gartenlaube.	Notes and Queries.
Good Words.	North American Review.
Harper's Monthly.	Outing and the Wheelman.
Home Missionary.	Paper World.
Investor's Monthly.	Popular Science Monthly.
Library Journal.	Popular Science News.
Lippincott's Magazine.	Portfolio.
Literary News.	St. Nicholas.
Macmillan's Magazine.	Tuftonian.
Magazine of American History.	Unitarian Review.
Manhattan.	Wide Awake.
Manufacturer and Builder.	Workshop.
Nat'n'l Temperance Advocate.	

### BI-MONTHLY.

American Law Review.	Princeton Review.
New Englander.	

### QUARTERLY.

American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb.	London Review.
American Catholic Quarterly.	Methodist Quarterly.
British Quarterly.	Universalist Quarterly.
Edinburgh Review.	Westminster Quarterly.



